

Present State of Geographical Science.

At the meeting of the British Association at Norwich, England, on the 20th of August, Captain Richard, hydrographer to the Admiralty, reviewed the present state of geographical science, and referred particularly to those blanks on the map of the world which appear to demand the attention of future explorers in the interest of humanity, and for the honor of the country.

The science of geography was within easy reach of all, and it was matter of little surprise that it should be one of the most popular sciences. Wherever navigation had penetrated, they knew enough of the shores of the world for the purposes of geography proper, but it was necessary in the interest of commerce and the intercourse of nations that they should be constantly adding to their knowledge. But for the knowledge of the physical geography of the ocean it would have been impossible to have in the Atlantic cable. He has no doubt that, as soon as the requirements of commerce are satisfied, similar cables would be laid until the whole world was encircled. The day was not far distant when a cable would be laid from Gibraltar to Malta, and along the Mediterranean and Red Sea to India.

All this required an accurate knowledge of the physical geography of the world, and the energies were being directed to the argument of that reference; and he might say that by the aid of science and the modern inventions of mechanical science they were becoming intimately acquainted with the depths of every sea in the world. The bed of the Atlantic was known by three routes accurately, the average depth being about two miles. Within the last few weeks they had completed the obtaining of full knowledge of the depths of the Indian Ocean between the Red Sea and Bombay, and in various other places, and the depth was found to be not more than two miles. They had also very recently obtained the necessary knowledge of the depths of the ocean between India and China, and between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Malacca, and the depth was found to be a little over three miles. These were great achievements, second to none in importance, and in view of their practical results the Admiralty had prepared charts of the physical geography of the Atlantic Ocean, and he trusted that they would be followed by charts of every other ocean in the world.

The darker side of the picture was to be found in Africa, Central Asia, and Australia, and that sealed book in the north of Europe, which lay almost at their own doors. The mind almost failed to contemplate the great problems which were yet to be solved. It sickened the mind to see how comparatively little they had learned from the great and self-denying and self-sacrificing efforts of explorers. Scarcely more than a corner of Australia could be said to be fairly occupied. Of a great proportion of the interior they knew little more than they did when Cook first visited its shores a hundred years ago. There was here an almost unlimited field for zeal and enterprise, and the time has come when a combined effort should be made to remove a great reproach from the science of geography.

In referring to Africa he pointed out the results of the labors of Livingstone. For the last two years and a half he had been wandering almost single-handed to carry out the object to which he had devoted his life, namely, the extinction of slavery and the regeneration of the race of Africa. (Loud applause.) With reference to the fate of Livingstone there was a great mist in the public mind, and much cause for regret which he sought to clear up. It was only once heard of when he was only a few years, and that eighteen months ago. If he was spared to return to this country, he believed he would return, not by the Mediterranean, as some thought, but by the way he went. The absence of Sir Roderick Murchison, which he only regretted (hear, hear) was caused by illness. Sir Roderick had written a letter from Germany, in which he said, "I beg you will tell the section that I am not coming to Germany for the recovery of my strength would have induced me to be absent. I have attended the meetings of the British Association for thirty-two years." Sir Roderick might, he said, have been the president of the Association. (Applause.) The great hope of his (Sir Roderick's) life was to welcome home once more his friend Livingstone—a hope in which they all heartily joined. (Applause.) The President then referred to the subject of polar discovery. He trusted that further efforts would be made to discover the North Pole. It was a matter for the nation—not, as some held, for the Admiralty. He regarded it as being as much a public question as the Irish church (laughter and applause.) He believed that if it were only canvassed, it would have as much effect upon the elections (renewed laughter) in all places where geographers possessed the franchise to an extent.

What a "Tramp" Says.

The London Star says:—We have received a letter on the subject of the "tramp" which is offered to the wandering poor throughout the country from a correspondent who, to use his own words, has, during the past three months, been on a tour of inspection into the various tramp wards between London, Birmingham, Manchester, Preston, and back to London. Most of these wards, it appears, are still very badly managed. "The nearer," says the writer, "and we give his own spelling as well as his own words—the poor artisan (vegetable) city wards—the printed form for admission (the) gets into an aristocratic neighborhood the worse the place is, and the treatment he has to submit to. For instance, Knutsford in Cheshire, near Lord de Tabley's mansion, and other magnates, who he looked upon as being very little, if at all, better than Knutsford. It is a new building and like everything else our government, and almost all the different boards of guardians, meddles with is wrong in the beginning. If a place is to be kept clean it is very particular it must be insisted upon that they, the applicants, go to bed clean (as they do in Birmingham), yet in this new building there is no bath, the very first thing has to be put into operation is absent, and the very precise as to names and even dates, and his charges are specific; he can, therefore, be easily corrected if he has not told the truth. In all probability his statements are substantially accurate."

The Spiritualist Treasure-Hunters.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from Mount Desert, Maine, that about a half from our camp a party of men are engaged in "digging for treasures" under the direction of two spiritualist mediums. They have been working at it all summer, and the man who owns the land, and who has one-fourth of all that is found, and his share of the proceeds, tells me that in about two weeks there will be developments that will astonish the world. He was an unbeliever at first, but he has become convinced now that the results of Captain Kidd's practical expeditions are buried among the ledges of his farm. The mediums have told the diggers that there are twelve rooms, elaborately finished and covered with a roof of polished Egyptian marble, which are filled with treasures stolen by Kidd and his companions, and the owner of the land has spent considerable time in trying to convince us that a common trap ledge, smoothly worn by glacial action, is the roof of polished marble. The spirit who speaks through the mediums, which are filled with treasures stolen by Kidd and his companions, and the owner of the land has spent considerable time in trying to convince us that a common trap ledge, smoothly worn by glacial action, is the roof of polished marble. The spirit who speaks through the mediums, which are filled with treasures stolen by Kidd and his companions, and the owner of the land has spent considerable time in trying to convince us that a common trap ledge, smoothly worn by glacial action, is the roof of polished marble.

disappointed they will have poor provision for the winter.

The fact which is now thought to be so rich in treasure cost its present owner one hundred and twenty-five dollars for some two hundred acres of land, but he says that no amount of money would induce him to dispose of it now, although he is still in debt for about half the purchase-money. He says there are several other deposits richer than the one which they are now at work upon, and he professes to firmly believe that most of the money and valuable ever stolen by pirates will shortly come into his possession. My impression is that he can make more money in catching lobsters and selling them at two cents each, than in digging for Captain Kidd's ill-gotten booty."

Gossip from Rome—A New Saint.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Nothing is now talked of at Rome but the new saint, Maria Taigi, a wa-herwoman in the service of the Chigi family, who died here in 1837, in the odor of sanctity. A great sensation has been created by her prophecies, which ranged and had for her confessor, Father Nelli, now ninety years of age, who has faithfully related them as the events successively happened. The proof of her present residence in heaven are incontestable, the inscription on the tomb of the church of St. Chrysogon in Trastevere. The corpse was found perfectly fresh and flexible, and is now exposed in a chapel, raised at the expense of the Princess Barberini, in the adjacent church, where everybody in Rome, with the exception of myself, has kissed its feet. The exhumation was ordered on the demand of the Postulator for her canonization, on his adding the proofs of her sanctity, which, in the opinion of other wonders, that her image was sent to the Capitol last October, with an intimation that the building was threatened by a great danger, which nothing but this palladium could avert. The next day brought the insurrectionary attack, at the time supposed to have been repulsed by the troops, but now admitted to have been foiled by the miraculous image. The Marquis Cavalletti, senator of Rome, is determined to commemorate this event in a becoming manner, the Capitol being under his care; and he has ordered it to be represented in a picture, which will be placed in one of the galleries. The other day the confessor was asked whether Maria Taigi prophesied any further dangers to the Garibaldians. Yes, he answered, "and in those days we shall see the Tiber as full of corpses as it now is of fish." At this moment fish are so abundant in the Tiber, owing to the floods from the Umbria, that the Romans pick them out of the water with their hands."

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great projects of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

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GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
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HON. A. K. MCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great projects of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Port Name and Population. Includes Canton (1,000,000), Amoy (1,250,000), Hong Kong (250,000), Swatow (200,000), and others.

These ports have a foreign commerce of \$600,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers.

The cable laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communication of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water. The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely populated; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates make her population Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. It is believed that she contains ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone. To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence. If the telegraph were open, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that the business they would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

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Receiver of the aid and supervision of the Government, and carried forward by the extraordinary resources and energy of the powerful Corporation to whom it was entrusted is rapidly approaching completion, and it is safe to say that NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE CONNECTED BY RAIL BY THE

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More than two-thirds of the Through Line and Branches between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are constructed, at a cost of nearly

ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

And the remainder is being pushed forward with unparalleled vigor.

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To whom belongs the Western and Principal Portion of the Main-System Line, receive from the United States Government,

I. The right of way through the Territories with the use of timber and materials along the route.

II. An absolute grant of twenty sections per mile (12,800 acres) of the PUBLIC LANDS on the line, the minimum value of which is now fixed at \$20 per acre.

III. A special issue of United States Six Per Cent Bonds, at the average rate of \$35,000 per mile, delivered as the work progresses; which the Company are allowed to repay within thirty years, mainly by transportation service.

IV. Authority to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount, having the preferred lien superior to that of the Government.

V. It receives, in addition, donation and subsidies from the State and Cities of California, amounting to more than \$5,000,000 in gold.

Or an aggregate of Cash Resources for construction of MORE THAN SIXTY MILLIONS OF 745 MILES, independent of the ten millions of acres of public lands, and further subscriptions to the Capital Stock. The early completion of the enterprise is therefore beyond all doubt.

This Company have already carried their road successfully across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and are rapidly extending the track across the Salt Lake Plains, and have already a valuable way-traffic thereon. Besides a mileage upon all through business, this road having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, they will always command large revenues. The net earnings upon the completed lines are more than double the total annual interest liabilities to be assumed thereupon.

The undersigned offer for sale, and recommend to investors, the

First Mortgage 30-Year Gold Bonds

OF THE Central Pacific Railroad Company,

bearing six per cent. per annum interest, both principal and interest payable in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. These Bonds are the first issue upon one of the most productive and valuable railroad lines in the world—a line which will be finished within twelve months, and which is already earning, after paying operating expenses, more than twice the annual charge of its bonded debt. They are already widely known and esteemed in this country and Europe, and it is believed the remainder of the Loan will speedily be taken.

A limited amount will be disposed of at

103 per cent, and Accrued Interest, in Currency.

The Bonds are of \$1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually in transit at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, advantages superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.

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Leave Philadelphia 7:15 A. M., 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.

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Leave Philadelphia 7:15 A. M., 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, N. M., August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 24th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of CORN; FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of CORN; FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5,000 bushels of OATS.

To be furnished the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the office or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must be in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, in bulk or in sacks.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties settling forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids may be exercised if served. Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Corn or Oats for the Indian Territory," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, Okla.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or its soon thereafter, as the case may be, and before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of cost less than 300 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of: Greys Major-General H. G. GRIERSON, A. F. ROCKWELL, Brig. Genl., Col. A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief of M. District Indian Territory. 911 O. O.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 7, 1868

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this Office until 12 M. THURSDAY, the 24th of September, 1868, for the furnishing and construction of an iron bridge across the National Cemetery at Chalmette La. (near New Orleans).

Said fence will be 2 1/2 feet long, Foundation blocks for the railing to be of concrete, intended two feet in the earth; DIMENSIONS 2x12x18.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; at the Office of Quartermaster-General U. S. A., New York City; at the Office of Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.; and at this Office.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore failed in his engagements with any branch of the Government.

Bids will be opened at time above named, and bidders are invited to be present. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for fence at Chalmette Cemetery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A. CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Brig. Genl., and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Louisiana.

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September 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, \$10 00

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LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

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10000 DCZIN HOSIERY AND GLOVES, of the best make imported, including 10000 1 1/2 inch Ribbed and Elastic, brown, colored, and mixed hose and ball-hose, plain to full regular.

Men's, ladies', and children's white, brown, mixed, and fancy hose, in all grades.

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The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is \$400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over \$1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the work which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

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